



Ministry of  
Agriculture and Lands

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2008/09 – 2010/11  
Service Plan

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February 2008



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Published by the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands



## Message from the Minister and Accountability Statement

It is my pleasure to present the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands' 2008/09–2010/11 Service Plan. This plan outlines the strategic priorities and key initiatives for the Ministry over the next three years.

The Ministry's mission is to promote sustainable land use and the production of agriculture and aquaculture products in an environmentally sound manner for the benefit of all British Columbians. Our focus will ensure that we set the climate for innovation and change and our efforts will be guided by a collaborative approach in building the Agriculture Plan and the Aquaculture Plan.

Over the last five years British Columbians have marshalled their efforts and energy to turn the province into an economic powerhouse and a centre for social innovation and improvement. Today we live in a world redefined by enormous shifts in our demographic, economic and environmental makeup.

At the heart of the government's agenda lies this simple question: what can we do to secure the future for our children and our grandchildren?

This is a time for partnership; for action. The value of this partnership approach is demonstrated by the award-winning Britannia Mine Remediation Project, and an innovative public-private partnership agreement with EPCOR Britannia Water Inc. for the construction and operation of the Britannia Mine Water Treatment Plant. The project has reduced the discharge of heavy metals into Howe Sound by an estimated 95 per cent and has acted as a catalyst for community redevelopment. In addition, through a unique partnership approach with First Nations, local governments and key stakeholders, we have completed several land-use plans and agreements, and established an implementation plan for the successful recovery of mountain caribou.

We have worked together to preserve vast areas of wilderness, to create the Kitsoo spirit bear conservancy and to pioneer ecosystem-based management. Together with the federal government and private non-profit organizations we have established the \$120 million Conservation Investment and Incentives Initiative Fund which is aimed at preserving the integrity of the Great Bear Rainforest. The province's \$30 million contribution to the fund is being directed toward economic development opportunities for First Nations' businesses involved in activities such as sustainable fisheries, forestry and tourism.

Government actions call for long-term vision, not short-term experience. Today's youth are wondering what the future holds for them. A critical problem facing us today is the issue of global warming and climate change.

Since 1997 greenhouse gas emissions have continued to grow here in British Columbia and across Canada. Voluntary regimes have not worked. Our government, led by Premier Gordon Campbell, has a bold and unprecedented plan to achieve a 33 per cent reduction target of greenhouse gas emissions by 2020.

On November 2nd, 2007, the Premier and I hosted a symposium with 75 representatives of the diverse agriculture sector to discuss how these reductions can be achieved.

Government is committed to initiatives that protect the environment and support the objective of leading the world in sustainable environmental management. B.C. accounts for less than two per cent of the nation's agricultural land in crops, but still accounts for the largest share of land in apricots (69 per cent), raspberries (56.7 per cent), cranberries (45.8 per cent), and sweet cherries (76.1 per cent). B.C. continues to be Canada's leader in highbush blueberry production and remains third in terms of total acreage for vegetables.

In recent years, rising costs and increased global competition have created significant challenges for parts of B.C.'s agricultural economy. It will take concerted, sustained effort to help the industry respond to ensure future competitiveness in a global economy. Innovation and repositioning in value chains will help to ensure a bright future for agriculture in B.C. Climate change will bring challenges and opportunities to this sector and we must be prepared to respond.

The Province has set aggressive targets for greenhouse gas emission reductions and energy conservation that require changes in our thinking and approach. Our Ministry will support the achievement of these targets in part by developing a carbon inventory and reporting system for other ministries to record their progress in reducing gas emissions and by supporting the use of Crown land for the development of alternative energy projects.

Over the coming years, government will work closely with you as we explore ways to provide British Columbians with a range of options aimed at encouraging environmentally responsible choices. Our actions will mean more jobs, new investments and, ultimately, greater prosperity for British Columbians.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Lands' 2008/09–2010/11 Service Plan was prepared under my direction, in accordance with the *Budget Transparency and Accountability Act*. I am accountable for the basis on which the plan has been prepared. All material fiscal assumptions and policy decisions as of February 15, 2008 have been considered in preparing the plan and I am accountable for achieving the specific objectives in the plan.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Pat Bell". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Pat" and the last name "Bell" clearly distinguishable.

Honourable Pat Bell  
Minister of Agriculture and Lands

February 15, 2008



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# Introduction to the Service Plan

This service plan sets out priorities and three-year plans for the Integrated Land Management Bureau and the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands:

Part A presents the Integrated Land Management Bureau's 2008/09–2010/11 Service Plan.

Part B presents the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands' 2008/09–2010/11 Service Plan.

The Integrated Land Management Bureau reports through the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands but operates with an independent executive structure.



**Part A:**  
**Integrated Land Management Bureau**



## Purpose of the Bureau

Crown land in British Columbia covers 94 per cent of the province. This publicly owned land and its natural resources are major contributors to the economic, social and



*Blue Lake in Skeena area*

environmental health of the province. The Integrated Land Management Bureau plays a key role in facilitating co-ordinated access to both Crown land and its resources, furthering government's commitment to a strong economy, vibrant communities, environmental stewardship and the development of a strong, mutually supportive relationship with First Nations.

The Integrated Land Management Bureau provides an array of services to the public and to other government agencies involved in using and managing Crown land and natural resources. The Bureau's clients range from those seeking access for business, community, recreational or other purposes to those interested in the effective environmental stewardship of land and resources. The Bureau assists clients in many ways, including: co-ordinating access to tenures, permits, licences, Crown land sales and grants; co-ordinating multi agency consultation engagement agreements with First Nations on land and resource issues including implementation of land-use planning agreements; managing and providing land and resource information; and co-ordinating recovery planning for broad-ranging species-at-risk.

Established in 2005, the Bureau is hosted by and accountable to the Minister of Agriculture and Lands. Enjoying relative independence, the Bureau's services to the public are provided on behalf of numerous provincial ministries. Five ministries generally oversee the work of the Bureau as an advisory board: Agriculture and Lands; Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources; Environment; Forests and Range; Tourism, Sport and the Arts. The Ministry of Transportation and the Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation contribute occasional oversight. The Bureau also provides corporate leadership on behalf of government towards the sustainable management of natural resources and co-ordination of related information.

In addition, the Bureau has nine regional FrontCounter BC offices, providing a single-window access point for over 100 different types of authorization applications related to natural resources on behalf of the ministries and other agencies it serves.<sup>1</sup> FrontCounter BC services cover this wide range of natural resource authorizations while integrating Crown land use, land-use planning, provision and analysis of related information. In a similar capacity, the Bureau's web-based Natural Resource Information Centre provides a single window to the province's common land and resource information products and services.

In effect, the Bureau is the primary provincial source for authoritative land, resource and geographic data and application services.

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<sup>1</sup> The ministries have a mandate to adjudicate non-*Land Act* natural resource authorizations. They review and make decisions on the applications. The Bureau tracks the progress of applications and communicates the results to the client. In the case of applications for new and replacement land tenures under the *Land Act* or Crown land sales, the Bureau also adjudicates these applications on behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands.

## Strategic Context

Several key issues and market trends will impact the Bureau's planning and delivery of services over the coming years:

*Balancing the Competing Demands for Land Use:* The lengthy list of economic, social and environmental activities undertaken on Crown land is extremely diverse and sometimes competitive. The Bureau is tasked with finding a balance in managing these activities in a way that is beneficial to the province.

*Continued Market Demand for Natural Resources:* High North American and international market demand for natural resources, particularly energy resources, continues to result in ongoing requests for the Bureau to facilitate access to a wide range of natural resources and to plan and allocate Crown land to meet the needs of communities, First Nations and economic development.

*Economic Development Opportunities on Crown Land:* Despite the current uncertainty of the U.S. housing market, demand for housing in B.C. remains strong. This demand, plus low interest rates, low vacancy rates and a growing population, has placed further pressure on making Crown land available. In addition, a consequence of business growth is more clients seeking access to Crown land through the tenuring process.

*Engagement of First Nations:* The Province continues to engage, consult and accommodate First Nations interests and values while providing responsible access to land and resources. Advancing First Nations interests and values is part of the province's commitment to the New Relationship with Aboriginal people.

*Climate Change:* The challenge of climate change has led to significant growth in the interest and business of alternative forms of energy. The Province is currently managing an increase in the number of independent power project applications on Crown land. In fact, the number of such active applications has doubled every year since 2002. This demand is expected to continue for the next 10 to 15 years.

*Meeting Demands for Ongoing Technological Changes and the Increasingly Sophisticated Needs of Clients:* The Bureau maintains a wealth of resource information through a number of systems and services available to industry, businesses, individuals and various levels of government. Access to this information and services needs to be seamless, easy to understand and timely. For example, the base mapping service is a critical foundation geographic tool that is essential for resource management and other provincial government services such as emergency response, community planning and development, and First Nations treaty development. Managing client

expectations, setting priorities and co-ordinating information sources across government within available resources is an ongoing Bureau priority. Although the Bureau is not the “steward” for all natural resource information held by government,<sup>2</sup> the Bureau’s role is focused on managing all of the natural resource information after it has been collected and quality assured by other agencies, then providing mechanisms to disseminate this information to users.

***Species-at-Risk Co-ordination:*** British Columbia is Canada’s most biologically diverse province and is home to a number of broad-ranging species-at-risk such as the northern spotted owl, mountain caribou and marbled murrelet. These species are at risk due to a variety of factors including the increase in the province’s population and its inherent encroachment on wildlife habitat, increased resource activity in rural areas, and the environmental impacts of the mountain pine beetle epidemic and climate change. Through management tools made available in legislation, such as the *Wildlife Act* and *Forest and Range Practices Act*, the Province has taken significant steps to implement sustainable wildlife harvesting, mining, tourism and results-based forestry practices that address and help manage species-at-risk. There remains a need, however, for effective cross government co-ordination, particularly for a number of broad-ranging species that utilize large land areas and for which recovery requires co-ordination of management activities across many government organizations, businesses and industry. Clear, practical decisions need to be made to address population declines of these species, incorporate First Nations interests, accommodate federal species-at-risk legislation and bring land and resource-use certainty to resource-based activities.



*Mountain Caribou*

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<sup>2</sup> Agencies with the natural resource mandate retain this accountability (e.g., the Ministry of Environment manages the collection of fish and wildlife information).



# Goals, Objectives, Strategies and Performance Measures

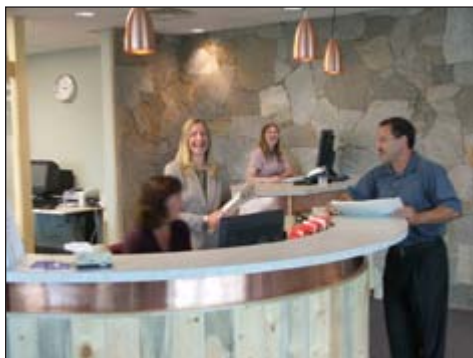
To achieve its three main goals in better serving British Columbians, the Bureau advances a series of objectives, strategies and performance measures. These actions also respond to the emerging issues identified in the planning process.

## Goal 1: Citizen-centred delivery of natural resource applications, Crown land availability and information services

In supporting the government-wide priority to provide better services to British Columbians, the Bureau provides its clients with single-point-of-contact services to access natural resources via permits, licences, tenures, Crown land sales and grants or to obtain natural resource information.

### Objective 1.1: Service excellence for clients seeking natural resource information and authorizations

The Bureau's FrontCounter BC provides citizens and the business community with natural resource services that are timely, responsive, accessible, transparent and efficient. This eliminates the need for clients to visit or contact multiple ministries and agencies. The single-point-of-contact service ensures the provision of accurate initial information, offers the convenience of multiple access channels, provides full disclosure of the steps and costs to proceed, reduces turnaround time through inter-agency co-ordination and streamlines application processes.



*FrontCounter BC office*



*Docks at Ahousat*

## Strategies

- Provide effective pre-application and application completion services to customers and Ministry clients.
- Support small businesses which rely on Crown land and resources.
- Advance First Nations' values in the administration of Crown land tenures.
- Co-ordinate the development of independent power projects to support BC Energy Plan and Climate Change initiatives.

### Performance Measure 1: Client satisfaction rating as determined by client survey

Performance Measure	2006/07 Baseline	2007/08 Forecast	2008/09 Target	2009/10 Target	2010/11 Target
Client satisfaction rating as determined by client survey.	71%	75%	80%	83%	86%

**Data Source:** FrontCounter BC Client Satisfaction Survey.

## Discussion

Measuring client satisfaction with the services performed is important to a service organization like the Bureau. In the spring of 2007, a FrontCounter BC overall customer satisfaction rating of 71 per cent was established as a baseline. This survey was conducted by BC Stats, an independent third party. Using customer survey opinions about the quality of services received provides FrontCounter BC with important information that allows for improving operational effectiveness.

### Objective 1.2: Excellence in building partnerships with local governments and First Nations

Actively supporting community development opportunities and growth in new and emerging regional business sectors by forming partnerships with local government and First Nations is important to the Bureau. One example of the benefits of reaching this objective is the support given to the delivery of the government's affordable housing initiative by facilitating partnerships and making Crown land available, while another is by making Crown land available for projects associated with both the Province's Energy Plan and Climate Change Action Plan.

## Strategies

- Build efficient and timely land and resource development consultation and accommodation mechanisms with First Nations.
- Provide effective and efficient administration of Crown land sale partnerships with First Nations and communities.



*Windpower*

## Performance Measure 2: Number of partnerships and/or agreements

Performance Measure	2007/08 Forecast	2008/09 Target	2009/10 Target	2010/11 Target
Number of partnerships and/or agreements with First Nations and local governments undertaken to make Crown land available for community development and/or facilitate greater involvement of First Nations in land and resource development.	25 (under review)	30 (under review)	35 (under review)	40 (under review)

**Data Source:** Free Crown Grants and First Nation partnerships.

## Discussion

This is a revised performance measure designed to provide an indication of Bureau progress in assisting First Nations and local governments in making Crown land available for community development projects such as affordable housing, commercial businesses, fire halls and recreation facilities. In creating these opportunities, the Bureau promotes economic development while respecting social and environmental values. Crown land is made available through a variety of instruments, notably Crown land sales, free Crown grants and Crown land tenures, including those at nominal rents.

## Objective 1.3: Provision of FrontCounter BC services in accordance with service agreements with partner agencies

The Bureau pursues this objective in order to provide FrontCounter BC services to its clients in the most effective manner. Service agreements with partner agencies are designed to support efficient and timely turnaround times for natural resource authorizations and permits while ensuring that guidelines aimed at promoting balance, respect for environmental values, transparency and other factors are met. Meeting application processing and adjudication timelines on land and resource applications is critical, particularly for the business community.

## Strategies

- Improve service to client agencies by meeting or exceeding performance targets.
- Expand FrontCounter BC services to customers and client agencies by facilitating improved business processes, developing a “Virtual FrontCounter” and encouraging client agencies to adopt higher tier services.

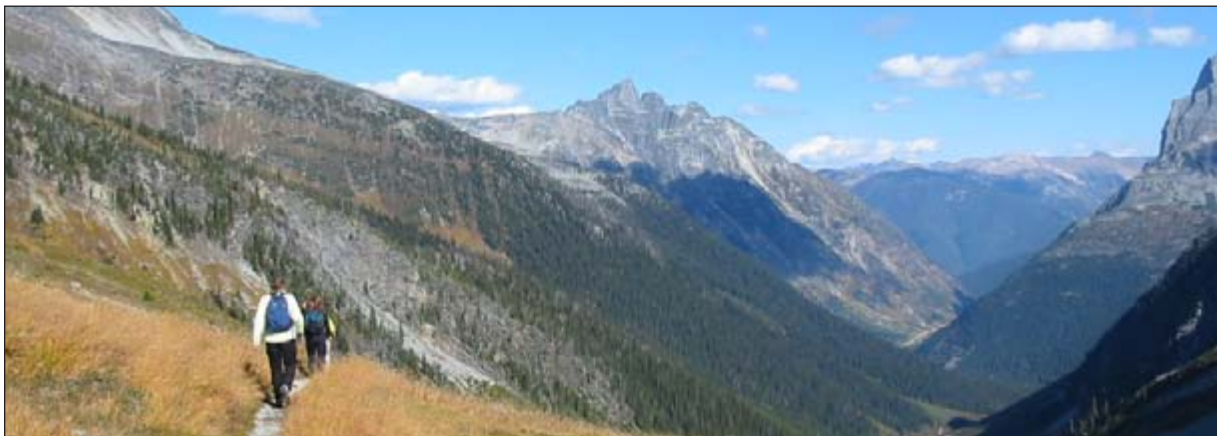
### Performance Measure 3: Percentage of natural resource applications prepared for adjudication that are processed under agreed turnaround times

Performance Measure	2007/08 Forecast	2008/09 Target	2009/10 Target	2010/11 Target
Percentage of natural resource applications prepared for adjudication that are processed under agreed turnaround times with other agencies.	85%	90%	90%	90%

**Data Source:** FrontCounter BC Authorization Tracking System.

## Discussion

This measure reflects FrontCounter BC’s success in assisting businesses and individuals to prepare more complete applications for natural resource-use authorizations and in streamlining the processes in other ways so that less time is required by partner agency adjudication staff to review and decide on applications. The Bureau adjudicates all Crown land tenure applications in accordance with the Crown Land Allocation Framework that is discussed in Part B (page 47). An additional application processing performance measure was dropped from the service plan (but is still measured internally) because it was too similar to the one above.



*Hiking in the Rogers Pass area*

## **Goal 2: Sustainable natural resource management through streamlined inter-agency First Nation co-ordination, planning, and decision-making**

The Bureau has numerous administration and management responsibilities for Crown land. Through the co-ordination of multi-agency engagements with First Nations on land and resource issues including land-use planning, species-at-risk recovery planning and decision-making on Crown land tenures and sales, the Bureau is focused on achieving an effective balance between providing First Nations with a forum to express their land and resource development values and interests, resource-use certainty, supporting the needs of communities, furthering responsible economic development and improving environmental sustainability.

### **Objective 2.1: Government's commitments to finalize strategic land-use decisions fulfilled**

The Bureau continues its objective of facilitating the completion of government-to-government strategic land and resource management agreements with First Nations. Through the implementation of these agreements, the Bureau seeks to balance competing land uses, incorporate the values and interests of First Nations, reduce conflict and ensure sustainability of the natural environment and the economy. Challenges associated with achieving this objective include improving the pace of often complex negotiations.



*Sea-to-Sky planning*

### **Strategies**

- Facilitate effective implementation and revision of approved strategic land-use plans with First Nations.
- Lead regionally based Inter-Agency Management Committees and First Nation Consultation Teams to optimally co-ordinate First Nation involvement and government interests in the management of provincial natural resources.
- Improve corporate business relationships by supporting cross agency collaboration, corporate referral approaches and improved government engagements with First Nations.
- Meet corporate legal obligations through the implementation of treaty and legal agreements.

## Performance Measure 4: Strategic engagement agreements reached with First Nations

Performance Measure	2007/08 Forecast	2008/09 Target	2009/10 Target	2010/11 Target
Number of strategic engagement agreements reached with First Nations.	Haida Gwaii, Morice, and Sea-to-Sky Phase II	6 <sup>1</sup>	Under Review	Under Review

Data Source: ILMB.

<sup>1</sup> The names of the agreements have not been finalized yet.

### Discussion

This is a modified performance measure that is designed to gauge the progress the Bureau is now undertaking with respect to co-ordinating multi-agency consultation, accommodation and strategic engagement agreements with First Nations on land and resource management. The previous land-use planning measure was changed to reflect an increased emphasis on the engagement of First Nations people.

### Objective 2.2: Excellence in co-ordinating multi-agency engagement with First Nations on land and resource management

The Bureau is working with other agencies in co-ordinating engagements with First Nations on land and resource management. In addition to the land-use agreements mentioned in the objective above, the Bureau is also working to enhance the development referral process, co-ordinate multi-jurisdictional ocean and marine planning issues, improve consultation mechanisms and co-ordinate other government-to-government natural resource management agreements. Challenges the Bureau faces in reaching this objective include the capacity for First Nations to engage government, optimally allocate government resources to the task at hand and ensure that other interests (such as communities) are not left out.

### Strategies

- Co-ordinate engagement with First Nations in government-to-government negotiations when developing strategic engagement and consultation agreements.
- Co-ordinate provincial First Nations consultation and accommodation on land and resource management.

### **Objective 2.3: Approved species recovery plans implemented**

The Bureau will work with partner agencies and seek to facilitate and co-ordinate proactive efforts to implement Bureau-led strategies to recover broad-ranging species-at-risk, while providing certainty for those wishing to invest in Crown land activities.

#### **Strategies**

- Co-ordinate and facilitate corporate implementation of government decisions on northern spotted owl and mountain caribou.
- Continue co-ordination of provincial government involvement in federally led marbled murrelet recovery plan development.

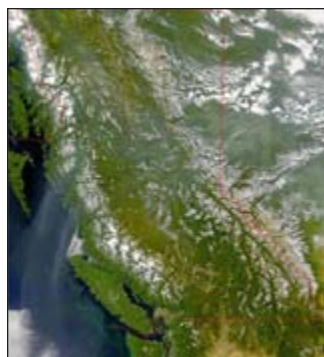
A performance measure concerning approvals of species-at-risk recovery plans used in last year's service plan was dropped, as these recovery plans are now moving into their implementation phases.

### **Goal 3: Integrated land and resource information**

The management of Crown land and its resources is more balanced and effective when supported by the efficient delivery of integrated land and resource information. The Bureau is the main provider and manager of such natural resource information, which is beneficial to both the public and all sectors of the economy.

#### **Objective 3.1: Excellence in the provision of provincial land and resource information services to (i) clients external to government and (ii) internal clients**

Integrated web-based systems are key to providing easy access to land and resource information and services, and an essential component of the Bureau's service delivery. Understanding and meeting the needs of clients is crucial to achieving this objective. Providing effective land and resource information, services and related analysis leads to more fully informed clients, better decision-making and reduced application processing times. The Bureau is also focused on providing overall governance across the province concerning standards, systems and pricing for the collection, storage and delivery of land and resource information.



*Satellite photo of B.C.*



*Map showing urban-agricultural interface*

## Strategies

- Expand government clients to include all ministries using geographic information by providing infrastructure, expertise and corporate leadership in the provision of spatial information services.
- Develop corporate information and data management tools for government.
- Add value to Bureau clients through facilitating and delivering effective products and services across the province.

## Performance Measure 5: Percentage growth in government and citizen access to corporate land and resource geographic information

Performance Measure	2007/08 Estimated Baseline	2008/09 Target	2009/10 Target	2010/11 Target
Percentage growth in government and citizen access to corporate land and resource geographic information.	17,300 sessions and two million hits per month <sup>1</sup>	20 per cent average increase over 2007/08 base	20 per cent average increase over 2008/09	20 per cent average increase over 2009/10

**Data Source:** GeoBC and Web Map Services.

<sup>1</sup> The baseline consists of an average taken from the number of sessions that users have accessed the GeoBC main page and key corporate tools, plus the number of hits recorded through accessing the Web Map Service. A session is defined as when a user has accessed the following corporate tools providing cross ministry information contained within GeoBC: iMapBC, Integrated Land and Resource Registry, Distribution Service and Base Map Online Store.



**Discussion**

This performance measure was revised to reflect the increased ability of government agencies and the public to access the land and resource geographic information contained within the Bureau's Land and Resource Data Warehouse. The measure also provides an indication of the usefulness of the land and resource information to Bureau clients. The warehouse is the corporate repository for integrated land, resource and geographic data that supports a variety of business requirements for the natural resource sector, other government agencies and the public.

# Resource Summary — Integrated Land Management Bureau

The Resource Summary outlines the estimated expenditures by core business area. The Integrated Land Management Bureau operates under its own vote within the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands (see Part B) as specified in the *Estimates*.

Core Business Area	2007/08 Restated Estimates <sup>1</sup>	2008/09 Estimates	2009/10 Plan	2010/11 Plan
<b>Operating Expenses (\$000)</b>				
Regional Operations .....	31,546	32,982	33,689	33,700
Species-at-Risk Co-ordination .....	753	823	830	830
GeoBC .....	16,544	21,841	22,100	22,109
Bureau Management .....	14,129	9,552	9,558	9,559
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>62,972</b>	<b>65,198</b>	<b>66,177</b>	<b>66,198</b>
<b>Full-time Equivalents (Direct FTEs)</b>				
Regional Operations .....	211	241	241	241
Species-at-Risk Co-ordination .....	5	5	5	5
Geo BC .....	150	154	154	154
Bureau Management .....	19	19	19	19
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>419</b>
<b>Bureau Capital Expenditures (Consolidated Revenue Fund) (\$000)</b>				
Regional Operations .....	216	135	135	135
Species-at-Risk Co-ordination .....	—	—	—	—
GeoBC .....	3,149	3,889	3,889	3,889
Bureau Management .....	3,211	2,472	2,472	2,472
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>6,576</b>	<b>6,496</b>	<b>6,496</b>	<b>6,496</b>

<sup>1</sup> The 2007/08 Restated *Estimates* amounts have been restated, for comparative purposes only, to be consistent with Schedule A of the 2008/09 *Estimates*.

## Recoveries and Revenues

Through partnerships and other arrangements with various organizations, the Bureau provides services and then recovers some or all of the costs. These recoveries are expected to amount to \$24.5 million in 2008/09. Principal items include approximately \$6.3 million in funding from the Forest Investment Account for land and resource-use planning and information services and \$8.4 million from Crown Land Administration in the Ministry Operations Vote for regional adjudication services in Regional Operations.

The Bureau expects to collect revenues of about \$0.2 million from a number of sources, including map and air-photo sales.

## Bureau Contact Information

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For more information about the Integrated Land Management Bureau, including full contact information, visit our website at: [www.ilmb.gov.bc.ca/](http://www.ilmb.gov.bc.ca/)

*Photo credits: Neil Banera (page 19), Ryan Holmes (page 13) and Jessie Lunan (page 20).*



**Part B:**  
**Ministry of Agriculture and Lands**





## Purpose of Ministry

The mandate of the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands is to promote economic development and environmental sustainability for the agriculture, aquaculture and food sectors, supporting them in delivering safe, healthy and high-quality food, and to manage Crown land in a manner that contributes to the economic, societal and environmental goals of government. This mandate supports the major changes in direction taken since 2001. Crown land policy and agriculture, aquaculture and food policies, programs and services of the Ministry have shifted from primarily a revenue and economic outlook to one that incorporates environmental and social objectives, similar to what is known as “triple bottom line reporting.”

The Ministry’s legal framework and its support for broader government goals and priorities underscores the interconnectedness between agriculture, aquaculture and Crown land use, and the health and well-being of British Columbians. The legal and regulatory environment that guides the work of the Ministry includes some 50 statutes which relate wholly or primarily to the Ministry and a further 98 regulations relating to the Ministry. A complete list of legislation for which the Ministry is responsible is available at [www.leg.bc.ca/PROCS/allacts/al.htm](http://www.leg.bc.ca/PROCS/allacts/al.htm).

The Ministry’s responsibility for administration of Crown land includes primarily development of policy to guide the allocation of Crown land and support to implement it, including development of policy to promote effective involvement of First Nations. This is essential to improving global competitiveness, enhancing the Province’s ability to attract private investment, and to stimulating economic growth while balancing environmental and societal values. In addition, the Ministry is the provincial lead in the remediation of Crown contaminated sites that are the responsibility of the Province, protecting human health and the environment.

Due to the constitutionally based, shared jurisdiction for agriculture and aquaculture and the historical importance of food production in Canada, the agriculture, aquaculture and food sectors are managed using an array of collaborative federal-provincial-territorial agreements. The most comprehensive arrangement is the Agricultural Policy Framework, which has been critically important to the shift in emphasis toward achieving environmental and social objectives. Over the last five years, the agreement has enabled the Ministry to supplement Ministry initiatives and agriculture programs on a cost-shared basis. The Agricultural Policy Framework expires in March 2008 and the Ministry is currently involved in negotiations to develop the next generation agriculture and agri-food policy framework (Growing Forward). The Ministry is now actively working to promote a transformative agenda for the sector that will create a stronger, more effective policy framework to address key challenges and opportunities.

The Ministry relies on partnerships with all levels of government, First Nations and industry in terms of funding, collaboration and service delivery to implement Ministry strategies. The Ministry also relies on inter-agency partnerships such as the Agricultural Land Commission and the B.C. Farm Industry Review Board. The Commission is an administrative tribunal responsible for administering the Agricultural Land Reserve, a provincial land-use zone that recognizes agriculture as a priority use. The Commission operates independently and derives its funding through the Ministry. The Farm Industry Review Board is a quasi-judicial tribunal. Its authority has evolved from supervising commodity boards to hearing and dealing with complaints about farm practices.

The Ministry also works closely with other provincial agencies, such as Integrated Land Management Bureau and the Ministries of Health, Forests and Range, Environment, and Tourism, Sport and the Arts, to fulfill its mandate. The mandates of these agencies connect in key areas such as climate change, food safety and quality, healthy people, land and resource use, commitments to First Nations, invasive plant and pest management, environmental issues and promotion of B.C. agricultural products.

Partners outside of government include the British Columbia Investment Agriculture Foundation, the B.C. Agriculture Council and sector associations. The Ministry works with these partners to improve the sector's capacity to act strategically and promote its own interests. These sector partners are also more closely connected to farmers and producers, and the Ministry can more efficiently achieve its objectives by delivering a number of programs and initiatives through its industry partners.

## Strategic Context

With renewed economic prosperity, British Columbians are now shifting their attention from jobs to social objectives and the environment, with a growing awareness of the potential impacts of climate change and a renewed focus on health, food safety, housing and community well-being. Addressing urban-rural interface issues, managing Crown land allocation based on balanced societal goals, environmental concerns and a heightened awareness of the need to protect society from disease, disaster and other risks are also taking precedence.

The province is linked to a global community that is seeing similar shifts. Global warming, global markets, economic fluctuations, disease outbreaks and other risks and disasters hit hard locally but quickly reverberate through our provincial community. Worldwide, there is an increased demand for resources, including land, water, food and energy, that is straining the carrying capacity of the environment locally and globally.

The world is also changing in ways that bring great opportunity for British Columbia. The global community has demonstrated an unprecedented appetite and demand for socially responsible and environmentally sustainable economies.

### Agriculture, Aquaculture and Food

#### Opportunities:

*Climate Change:* It will be important to position B.C. agriculture to take advantage of the emerging opportunities in relation to longer and warmer growing seasons, which may provide higher yields and more diverse crops for producers. In addition, the growing demand for green energy creates new opportunities such as bio-fuel products. Increased local agricultural production will result in fewer “food miles” involved when B.C. consumers make purchases, which will also support environmental objectives by reducing greenhouse gases.

*A Focus on Health and Buying Locally:* Awareness is growing regarding the benefits of healthier lifestyles, and this is leading to changes in eating habits and consumer preferences. For example, there are significant niche market opportunities for fresh nutritious local food, agriculture and aquaculture products. Last year, farmers’ markets alone contributed \$65.3 million in direct spending to the provincial economy. There are now some 100 markets across the province, representing an increase of over 65 per cent since 2000. These trends create a tremendous opportunity for the sector.

*Environmentally Sound Farming Practices:* Farmlands share landscapes and habitat with animal and fish wildlife. Environmentally sound farming practices, such as protection of stream sides, can preserve and create habitat for the plants, fish and animals that we value on our natural landscape.

*Strategic Growth:* While the agriculture and food sectors face significant economic and market challenges from globalization, the diversity and relatively small size of the B.C. sector are advantages in a world where increasingly sophisticated consumers will support a growing number of niche market opportunities.

#### **Challenges:**

*Public Concern Related to Climate Change:* Agricultural challenges — such as changes in production patterns and interactions between crops, weeds and insects as well as increases in crop damage and water shortages — must be addressed.

*Urban/Agriculture Interactions:* A large portion of B.C.'s most productive farmlands are in close proximity to urban development and other sectors of the economy. Some 80 per cent of farm revenue is generated on the same three per cent of the land base where 80 per cent of province's citizens reside. With a growing economy, burgeoning communities and rising prices for land, there is increased pressure on agricultural land and resources. This also increases the potential for conflict between agriculture, the community and other sectors. Noise conflicts, competing demands for existing water resources, growing concern over air quality and emissions, and the growing demand from other sectors to take agricultural lands out of production can affect the overall viability of the agriculture sector.

*Strong Global Competition and Market Prices:* B.C.'s agriculture and seafood industries compete in international markets where competitors with similar or lower cost structures enjoy greater economies of scale and create downward pressures on food commodity prices. Domestic policy and high levels of subsidy in other jurisdictions may have a direct impact on the ability of B.C. producers to compete. The high value of the Canadian dollar continues to present challenges for those sectors exporting to the United States market or those that are dependent on the market (livestock, nursery, floriculture and greenhouse vegetables).

Operating costs (e.g., fuel and feed costs) have increased. Higher interest rates and shortages in labour for many sectors also contribute to challenges B.C. producers face in remaining profitable.

In addition, the exchange rate as well as input cost pressures are creating significant financial challenges for producers. As a result, industry continues to look to government, both federal and provincial, to offset impacts beyond the level of support provided through existing programs.

*Environmental Values Must be Balanced with Economic Viability:* There is a high level of public concern about the environment (and, increasingly, animal welfare issues in livestock farming operations); therefore, industry growth must be managed in an environmentally sustainable way. With the highest ratio of livestock-to-land base in Canada, manure volumes are putting environmental pressures on Fraser Valley farms, and British Columbia has included livestock methane emissions as part of the climate change initiative.

## **Crown Lands**

Approximately 94 per cent of British Columbia's land base is managed by the Province on behalf of the citizens of B.C. Over 20 different economic sectors and every community in the Province depend to some degree on continued access to Crown land and on wise management of the resource. The allocation and administration of Crown land plays a pivotal role in expanding and diversifying the economy, sustaining the environment and promoting the health and well-being of citizens and communities.

### **Opportunities:**

*Commitment to First Nations:* The Province has made a commitment to strengthen its relationship with First Nations, with a focus on respect, recognition and reconciliation of Aboriginal title and rights in support of closing social and economic gaps between First Nations and other British Columbians. The Ministry continues to build relationships with First Nations and Aboriginal peoples, and ensures that legal obligations to consult and to accommodate their interests are met. The Ministry addresses the potential impact of Crown land tenures and sales on Aboriginal communities and their traditional use of land.

*Diversity of Client Groups:* The use of Crown land evolves over time in response to government priorities, societal shifts, new technologies and consumer demand. In the past, the allocation of Crown land has been slow to accommodate new land uses and business requirements. One of the Ministry's key priorities is to improve decision-making by adopting a principles-based approach rather than prescriptive operating procedures. There are opportunities to improve service to clients, although the diversity of client groups can affect the speed of improvements.

### **Challenges:**

*Climate Change:* Through composition and diversity of plant and animal species, populations and ranges may shift considerably due to climate change, which will create new challenges with how Crown land is managed.

*Growing Demand for Crown Land:* Strong commodity markets, particularly in energy and minerals, have resulted in high levels of demand for the Province's resource planning and tenuring services. Industry clients are also demanding greater ease of access and the ability to work more closely with the Province.

*A Legacy of Contamination:* The Province has inherited a legacy of contaminated lands from a time when people were not as aware of the environmental implications of certain land uses. The sheer number of contaminated sites and the time required to effectively remediate known sites affects the rate at which site remediation can be accomplished.

# Goals, Objectives, Strategies and Performance Measures

The Ministry's service plan is organized around its three long-term goals.

- Agriculture, aquaculture and food sectors, and Crown land-use contribute positively to the economic well-being of the province.
- World-leading environmental stewardship in Crown land management, agriculture aquaculture and food sector practices.
- Socially responsible management of land and water resources.

## Goal 1: Agriculture, aquaculture and food sectors, and Crown land-use contribute positively to the economic well-being of the province

Long-term prosperity for British Columbia's agriculture, aquaculture and food sectors is only possible if they are profitable, sustainable and support public health and environmental goals. This goal also recognizes the benefits of promoting healthy local food in support of overall societal well-being.

Crown land is a strategic resource that British Columbians increasingly expect to be utilized in a manner that best responds to current and emerging needs. More than ever, initiatives to promote economic opportunity are evaluated based on their ability to deliver a broad range of economic, social and environmental benefits in an efficient manner.



### Objective 1.1: Strategic growth of the agriculture, aquaculture and food sectors

British Columbia relies on businesses that work within a global economy to provide jobs, revenues and a range of other benefits. Provincial policies are broadly intended to lever investment into strategic areas of opportunity. The Ministry promotes sector profitability and self-reliance through programs and services that improve market access, foster innovation and efficiency across the value chain and provide farmers with the tools they need to sustain their businesses in the face of environmental and market risk.

## Strategies

- Promote, deliver and improve national risk management programs and services.
- Facilitate industry transformation to new market opportunities through investment in innovation, promotion and market development.

### Performance Measure 1: Ratio of Ministry expenditures on investment versus income stabilization

Performance Measure	2007/08 Baseline	2008/09 Target	2009/10 Target	2010/11 Target
Ratio of Ministry expenditures on investment versus income stabilization.	40:60	45:55	50:50	55:45

**Data Source:** Ministry of Agriculture and Lands.

## Discussion

This indicator will measure success in contributing to sectoral transformation. Investing in the innovation and development of new market opportunities is critical to the future success of the agri-food sector in British Columbia. Continued industry reliance on income stabilization programs will not achieve the goal of strategic growth. The intent of this measure is to find ways to increase investments as opposed to reducing existing income stabilization program support — such as the recent change in the Canadian Agricultural Income Stabilization program to two new programs, one for investment and one for stabilization — within existing budget allocations.

### Objective 1.2: Animal, fish, plant and human health are safeguarded

The Ministry focuses its services and initiatives to support British Columbia in continuing to be recognized as a producer of safe food and agricultural products, and supports producers in the development of healthy nutritious food.

Effective management of food safety, plant, livestock and fish health risks throughout the value chain contribute to positive public health and environmental outcomes and are critical to maintaining consumer confidence and the economic well-being of the province. The Ministry works with industry and other government agencies to develop and maintain a co-ordinated and effective framework for preventing, containing and eliminating disease outbreaks and threats. A new facility in Abbotsford will enable the Province to respond faster and more efficiently; the provincial Containment Level 3 lab is slated for completion in May 2008.





As lead for the co-ordination of provincial priorities, initiatives and action plans to eradicate and contain invasive plants, the Ministry provides support to partner ministries and co-ordinates the planning and administration of an invasive plant program on Crown land to effectively mitigate their impact.

## Strategies

- Implement and deliver comprehensive provincial-level programs for animal, fish and plant health which support national objectives to manage risks of disease and invasive species.
- Enable sector to contribute to government’s priority for healthy British Columbians and capitalize on new market opportunities.
- Continue to work with industry groups to identify and implement bio-security strategies that will reduce the risk of foreign animal disease incursions and outbreaks.

## Performance Measure 2: Compliance with fish health management plans

Performance Measure	2007/08 Actual	2008/09 Target	2009/10 Target	2010/11 Target
Compliance with fish health management plans.	100%	100%	100%	100%

Data Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Lands.

## Discussion

The Ministry undertakes random audits of all fish farms annually to ensure compliance with each fish health management plan. All finfish aquaculture farms are required to have an approved fish health management plan in place as a condition of their licence. The plan outlines the procedures that finfish operators must use at their facilities to reduce the risk of the disease in fish and prevent the spread of disease, including key controls for bio-security and reporting of fish health events. In 2006, the Ministry released its first annual fish health report — no other fish farming jurisdiction in North America has ever provided such a comprehensive public report.

## Objective 1.3: Crown land dispositions that support government’s strategic objectives and provide the greatest economic, social and environmental benefits

In the case of large scale or more complex Crown land disposition projects, the Ministry adopts collaborative planning and problem-solving techniques, working together with local governments, First Nations and other stakeholders to identify development opportunities that are socially,

economically and environmentally sound. Crown land access is utilized as a strategic tool to leverage investment and promote development that contributes to the long-term economic prosperity of the province.

### Strategies

- Provide leadership in identifying how B.C.'s Crown land can best be used to respond to current and emerging needs, and how the development and marketing of significant Crown land can support broader government objectives.
- Respond to specific requests, derived externally from the Province, for Crown land in relation to major development proposals, ensuring that the social, economic and environmental benefits are optimized.
- Develop Crown land inventory tools and products to align the availability of land with the demand from local government, First Nations, communities and other stakeholders.
- Co-ordinate with local government, First Nations and provincial ministries regarding use of Crown land that creates mutually sustained benefits.

## Goal 2: World-leading environmental stewardship in Crown land management, agriculture, aquaculture and food practices

High-quality environmental stewardship is a public expectation and essential if British Columbia is to achieve a sustainable flow of benefits from its limited agricultural land base and diverse Crown land base.

### Objective 2.1: Effective management of environmental risks



Responsible production and environmental protection are fundamental to B.C.'s agriculture, aquaculture and food sectors in maintaining long-term sustainability. The Ministry plays a significant role in engaging and supporting the sectors to continue to adopt world-leading practices that will sustain the environment. The Ministry's aquaculture licensing and compliance program and information services are critical to reducing environmental risks.

## Strategies

- Identify and address critical agricultural environmental issues (e.g., nutrient management, environmental farm planning, etc.).
- Continue audit of compliance and enforcement in the aquaculture sector to ensure operators are accountable for implementing environmentally sustainable practices.

### Performance Measure 3: Industry compliance with aquaculture licensing and regulatory requirements

Performance Measure	2007/08 Actual	2008/09 Target	2009/10 Target	2010/11 Target
Industry compliance with aquaculture licensing and regulatory requirements.	94% <sup>1</sup>	97% <sup>1</sup>	100%	100%

**Data Source:** Ministry of Agriculture and Lands.

<sup>1</sup> Non-compliance, due to the need for administrative improvements, does not cause any significant risk to the environment. Future improvements in record-keeping should bring compliance rate to 100% in 2009/10.

## Discussion

The intent of licensing and regulatory requirements is to ensure that finfish aquaculture operators are demonstrating accountability in implementing environmentally sustainable practices, which includes the prevention of finfish escapes to the environment. This measure provides an indication of the industry-wide compliance with the Ministry's aquaculture licensing and regulatory requirements based on a calendar year inspection cycle.

### Objective 2.2: Risks created by the historical use of land are managed to minimize risks to human health and the environment and facilitate the restoration of land

The Ministry has lead responsibility for fostering a cross government provincial approach to protect the public through remediation of contaminated sites on Crown land that pose a risk to human health and the environment. Identification and remediation of contaminated sites is undertaken using a risk-based approach that considers potential health and environmental impacts and the potential benefits associated with the future use of remediated lands. The Ministry also has a responsibility to facilitate redevelopment of brownfields on both Crown and private land to return valuable land resources to the economy.

## Strategies

- Remediate Crown contaminated sites that are the responsibility of the Province to protect human health and the environment.
- Identify opportunities to restore derelict, underutilized or contaminated sites back into productive use.
- Remediate program sites utilizing partnerships to leverage expertise, innovation and financing.
- Work with other provincial ministries and agencies to deliver reliable, relevant, accurate and transparent reports on contaminated sites management.

### Performance Measure 4: Number of program sites for which remediation is underway/completed

Performance Measure	2007/08 Actual	2008/09 Target	2009/10 Target	2010/11 Target
Number of program sites for which remediation is underway/completed. <sup>1,2,3</sup>	48 underway/completed <sup>4</sup>	56 underway/completed	66 underway/completed	76 underway/completed

**Data Source:** Ministry of Agriculture and Lands.

<sup>1</sup> Since last year's Service Plan this performance measure changed, from number of priority sites to number of program sites, to more fully represent all the activities of the Crown Contaminated Sites program.

<sup>2</sup> These program sites fall into one of five categories:

1. Remediated — sites where clean-up activities are completed;
2. Priority — sites that have been identified for current action based on site investigation and confirmed risk to human health and the environment;
3. Candidate — sites on which initial investigation has begun to determine the extent of risk;
4. Monitor — sites where preliminary investigation has been completed and which merit monitoring and possibly additional testing in different field conditions to determine the extent of risk; and
5. Other — sites that are being managed by the Province to fulfill obligations established under legal agreements, regulatory orders or other commitments.

<sup>3</sup> Program sites do not currently include pilot project of remediation of four brownfield sites.

<sup>4</sup> As at Dec. 31, 2007: two completed and 46 underway.

## Discussion

All contaminated sites identified by the Province are prioritized based on anticipated risks to human health and the environment. This indicator provides a measure of progress in remediating these program sites. Remediation, as defined by the *Environmental Management Act*, includes site investigations in addition to clean-up activities and the preceding investigation work. As site remediation can be a multi-year exercise, all numbers contained in this measure are cumulative.

## Goal 3: Socially responsible management of land and water resources

Agricultural (private and Crown) land and water are strategic resources that British Columbians expect will be managed in a manner that is socially responsible and environmentally sustainable, enhancing the overall quality of life for all British Columbians.



### Objective 3.1: Create a positive urban/agriculture relationship to facilitate sustainable growth for farms while enhancing the overall quality of life for British Columbians

Agriculture and aquaculture activity occur within communities and depend on good relations with local government and community members. In 1931, Canada's farm population made up 33 per cent of the total population. As of 2001, Canada's farm population significantly decreased to 2.4 per cent of the total population.



B.C.'s farm population has gone from 1.8 per cent to 1.6 per cent (1996 to 2001) of the total population. Much of the farmland in B.C. is near areas of urban, residential and commercial development. While preservation of agricultural land in B.C. is overseen by the Agricultural Land Commission, the Ministry builds on this mandate and aims to create a positive urban/agriculture environment to ensure local governments and the public value the contributions of agriculture.

### Strategies

- Bridge the urban/agriculture divide and ensure local governments value the contribution of farmers and the broader agriculture sector.
- Build greater understanding of agriculture and aquaculture's contribution to the community through youth programs (e.g., 4-H, fairs, "Agriculture in the Classroom") and other proactive communication strategies.
- Draw upon best practices in other jurisdictions for developing positive relationships between urban and agricultural communities.



## **Performance Measure 5: Support for agriculture**

With only 1.6 per cent of British Columbians living on farms, it has become increasingly important for local governments to find ways to connect with their farm and ranch communities, and continue to support the agriculture sector. Currently, there are 49 local governments in British Columbia with significant agricultural lands. This measure will provide an indication of the capacity of farm communities to influence local issues and regulatory climates that affect agriculture.

The Ministry has a survey underway to measure British Columbian's awareness and perception of agriculture in relation to the Ministry's work.

### **Objective 3.2: Robust economically, socially and environmentally sustainable agriculture and Crown land management practices that reduce GHG emissions and assist successful adaptation to climate change**

The provincial government has committed to make its own operations carbon-neutral by 2010 and to reduce B.C.'s greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) by at least 33 per cent by 2020. The Ministry of Agriculture and Lands, working with the Ministry of Labour and Citizens' Services, is working towards an action plan to reduce its own carbon footprint in areas such as employee travel and energy usage in buildings.

The Ministry will also work with industry, other governments, First Nations and Non-Government Organizations on opportunities and projects to contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions through the most credible, aggressive and economically viable sector solutions. It is important to address the risks associated with climate change, while positioning B.C. agriculture and Crown land sectors to take advantage of the emerging opportunities.

### **Strategies**

- Support initiatives to reduce and capture methane, carbon dioxide and nitrous oxide emissions from agriculture and other activities on Crown lands.
- Assist clients and stakeholders to reduce use of inputs derived from fossil fuels (e.g., fuels, fertilizers) throughout the agriculture, aquaculture and food supply and distribution value chain.
- Work with the agricultural sector to develop alternative green energy opportunities.
- Investigate opportunities for carbon sequestration in agriculture and on Crown land.

**Performance Measure 6: Province’s target to reduce GHG emission expressed in percentage reduction of GHG emissions**

In support of the Province’s commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, the Ministry will facilitate the reduction of GHG emissions within Ministry operations and in areas related to its mandate and programs through effective strategies. The Ministry will track agriculture’s contribution to this initiative and is working towards development of meaningful targets.

**Objective 3.3: Crown land policy framework and supporting strategies enable administration of the *Land Act* to achieve government objectives**

Crown land is a strategic resource that British Columbians expect will be managed in a manner that is socially responsible and environmentally sustainable. Allocation decisions and management of Crown lands are guided by a framework of legislation, policy, guidelines and tenure requirements. The Ministry develops, maintains and supports implementation of the Crown Land Allocation Framework to ensure that it is responsive to the changing needs and demands of communities, First Nations, sector interests and the Province’s broader strategic objectives.

**Strategies**

- Support government’s commitment to a New Relationship with First Nations.
- Improve Crown land allocation policy and business processes to better serve clients.
- Continue to provide support to the Integrated Land Management Bureau and other government partners that provide Crown land services and land-use planning tools.



# Resource Summary — Ministry of Agriculture and Lands

Core Business Areas	2007/08 Restated Estimates <sup>1</sup>	2008/09 Estimates	2009/10 Plan	2010/11 Plan
<b>Operating Expenses (\$000)</b>				
Agriculture and Aquaculture .....	18,303	20,814	21,108	21,117
Risk Management .....	49,398	50,702	50,901	50,907
Crown Land Administration .....	38,380	45,505	35,726	40,735
Executive and Support Services .....	8,017	8,478	8,224	8,227
<b>Sub-Total .....</b>	<b>114,098</b>	<b>125,499</b>	<b>115,959</b>	<b>120,986</b>
Agricultural Land Commission .....	2,402	2,435	2,463	2,463
Integrated Land Management Bureau .....	62,972	65,198	66,177	66,198
Crown Land Special Account .....	80,020	84,720	60,770	58,770
Production Insurance Special Account .....	11,500	11,500	11,500	11,500
<b>Ministry Total .....</b>	<b>270,992</b>	<b>289,352</b>	<b>256,869</b>	<b>259,917</b>
<b>Full-time Equivalent (Direct FTEs)</b>				
Agriculture and Aquaculture .....	168	168	168	168
Risk Management .....	108	125	125	125
Crown Land Administration .....	148	148	148	148
Executive and Support Services <sup>2</sup> .....	13	13	13	13
<b>Sub-Total .....</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>454</b>
Agricultural Land Commission .....	23	23	23	23
Integrated Land Management Bureau .....	385	419	419	419
Crown Land Special Account .....	—	—	—	—
<b>Ministry Total .....</b>	<b>845</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>896</b>



## Ministry of Agriculture and Lands

Core Business Areas	2007/08 Restated Estimates <sup>1</sup>	2008/09 Estimates	2009/10 Plan	2010/11 Plan
<b>Ministry Capital Expenditures (Consolidated Revenue Fund) (\$000)</b>				
Agriculture and Aquaculture .....	1,257	1,002	1,002	1,002
Risk Management .....	740	869	869	869
Crown Land Administration .....	702	240	240	240
Executive and Support Services .....	87	89	89	89
<b>Sub-Total .....</b>	<b>2,786</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>2,200</b>
Agricultural Land Commission .....	5	5	5	5
Integrated Land Management Bureau .....	6,576	6,496	6,496	6,496
Crown Land Special Account .....	—	—	—	—
Production Insurance Special Account .....	—	—	—	—
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>9,367</b>	<b>8,701</b>	<b>8,701</b>	<b>8,701</b>
<b>Other Financing Transactions<sup>3</sup> (\$000)</b>				
<i>Agriculture Credit Act</i> – Receipts .....	458	350	175	40
Crown Land Special Account – Receipts .....	70	70	70	70
Crown Land Administration – Disbursements .....	(8,250)	(8,250)	(8,250)	(8,250)
<b>Net Cash Source (Requirements) .....</b>	<b>(7,722)</b>	<b>(7,830)</b>	<b>(8,005)</b>	<b>(8,140)</b>
<b>Total Receipts .....</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>110</b>
<b>Total Disbursements .....</b>	<b>(8,250)</b>	<b>(8,250)</b>	<b>(8,250)</b>	<b>(8,250)</b>
<b>Total Net Cash Source (Requirements) .....</b>	<b>(7,722)</b>	<b>(7,830)</b>	<b>(8,005)</b>	<b>(8,140)</b>

<sup>1</sup> These amounts have been restated, for comparative purposes only, to be consistent with the presentation of the 2008/09 *Estimates*. Schedule A of the 2008/09 *Estimates* presents a detailed reconciliation.

<sup>2</sup> Corporate Services staff numbers (FTEs) that support the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands, Integrated Land Management Bureau, Agricultural Land Commission, Ministry of Environment and the Environmental Assessment Office are all shown under the Ministry of Environment (275 FTEs). The net operating budget for corporate services covers only the cost of the Ministry Operations Vote. The corporate services budget for the Integrated Land Management Bureau is included in the total shown in detail in Part A of this service plan.

<sup>3</sup> Crown Land Administration — Other Financing Transactions include the disbursements related to expenses incurred in this fiscal year for development of land for future sale or tenure.

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**Surrey Crown Contaminated Sites**

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